

### REMARKS

Claims 24, 27-29, 32, and 33-35 are pending. The Examiner's reconsideration of the rejections is respectfully requested in view of the amendments and remarks.

Applicants appreciate the Examiner's indication that Claims 26 and 32 are allowed.

Claims 17-19, 22-24, 27-29, 32, and 33 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shin et al. (USPN 6,429,842) in view of Kim (USPN 6,400,424), and further in view of Kobayashi (USPN 6,094,192). The Examiner stated essentially that the combined teachings of Shin, Kim, and Kobayashi teach or suggest all the limitations of Claims 17-19, 22-24, 27-29, 32, and 33.

Claims 24 and 29 are the pending and rejected independent claims.

Claims 24 and 29 claim, *inter alia*, "supplying the common electrode lines with a swinging common electrode voltage; and generating an overshoot voltage additionally supplied to the common electrode lines upon a switch from a first grey state to a second grey state of each pixel."

As noted in the Office Action, Shin and Kim do not show a common electrode voltage for storage applied to the plurality of common electrode lines is swung in a predetermined direction. Further, the combined teachings of Shin and Kim fail to teach or suggest "generating an overshoot voltage additionally supplied to the common electrode lines upon a switch from a first grey state to a second grey state of each pixel" as claimed in Claims 24 and 29. Nowhere do Shin or Kim teach or suggest an overshoot voltage, essentially as claimed in Claims 24 and 29.

Kobayashi teaches a driving circuit for a common electrode connected to the opposite ends of the pixel capacitances in the liquid crystal display unit panel for the periodic reversal of

the liquid crystal voltages (see col. 6, lines 44-47). Kobayashi does not teach or suggest that “generating an overshoot voltage additionally supplied to the common electrode lines upon a switch from a first grey state to a second grey state of each pixel” as claimed in Claims 24 and 29. Kobayashi teaches that an overshoot may be caused if a value of  $C_x$  is too high (see col. 5, lines 8-12). Kobayashi does not teach or suggest generating an overshoot upon a switch from a first grey state to a second grey state of each pixel” as claimed in Claims 24 and 29. Further, Kobayashi teaches that an overshoot slows the driving operation (see col. 5, lines 8-12). Therefore, Kobayashi teaches away from generating an overshoot voltage. Therefore, Kobayashi fails to cure the deficiencies of Shin and Kim.

The combined teachings of Shin, Kim, and Kobayashi teach a driving circuit for reversal of liquid crystal voltages. The combined teachings of Shin, Kim, and Kobayashi fail to teach or suggest “generating an overshoot voltage additionally supplied to the common electrode lines upon a switch from a first grey state to a second grey state of each pixel” as claimed in Claims 24, and 29.

Claims 27 and 28 depend from Claim 24. Claims 32 and 33 depend from Claim 29. The dependent claims are believed to be allowable for at least the reasons given for Claims 24, and 29. Claims 17-19, 22, and 23 have been cancelled. Reconsideration of the rejection is respectfully requested.

New Claims 34 and 35 depend from Claims 24 and 29, respectively. The dependent claims are believed to be allowable for at least the reasons given for the independent claims.

For the forgoing reasons, the present application, including Claims 24, 27-29, 32, and 33-35 is believed to be in condition for allowance. The Examiner's early and favorable action is respectfully urged.

Respectfully submitted,



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